

cashier at \$1,800, an assistant cashier at \$1,400, a private secretary at \$2,400, three messengers at \$840, three watchmen at \$2 per day, nine laborers at \$2 per day. Collector Mamer has in his gift sixteen deputy collectorships at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,000, four county deputyships at \$1,000 each and \$500 for expenses, seven office deputies who are clerks at from \$1,000 to \$1,800, eight clerks at from \$900 to \$1,200, twenty-one gaugers and butler inspectors at \$5 per day for about eleven months in the year, nineteen storekeepers at \$4 per day for eleven months, and three or four messengers.

#### THIS IS TOO BAD.

Lake At Well-Meaning Organizations of Foreigners, the Sons of New York Have Fallen Into the Hands of Politicians.

The Sons of New York, composed of the flower of Chicago's population, have fallen upon evil times. Organized for purposes of sociability, they have, like other well-meaning societies, been captured by the politicians.

Two of the new officers of the order have never been out of office from the time they joined the rubber ring. Some of the others would never be out of office if they could help it. But here is the list: President, De Witt C. Cregier; Vice Presidents, J. Irving Pearce, George H. Harlow; Treasurer, Charles E. Leonard; Secretary, Harvey Sheldon; Directors, De Witt C. Cregier, W. H. Wood, J. Irving Pearce, D. R. Cameron, J. B. Nellegar, George H. Harlow, Charles E. Leonard.

Of those named, Mr. Cregier has seen thirty one years of office holding in Illinois; ex-Secretary of State Harlow is always for his country and an appropriation; ex-Hyde Park Trustee Pearce, ex-County Commissioner Wood, and the others are all well and favorably known, and their patriotism is of a high order.

#### POLITICAL POINTERS.

What the Aldermanic Town and County Candidates Are Doing.

Alderman Hepburn will get back from the Fourth without great difficulty.

The talk in favor of Hon. John Spry for the Republican nomination for Sheriff is increasing in volume.

Mr. Dennis Considine, of the Thirteenth Ward, has been made a Deputy Sheriff. He will make a good officer.

Mattie Gilday's famous platform, "No Gaslights and No Police," will be the battle cry in the Goose Island district.

The physicians, druggists, and livermen are in arms against Alderman Gorton, because of his vote on the telephone ordinance.

The fact that Col. Thomas Dolan no longer affects a cane is given as a reason for the prevalent belief that Mr. M. C. McDonald is out of politics.

John McKenna, the well-known brickmaker, and Joseph Donnersberger are talked of to succeed Ald. Lucas in the Twenty-eighth Ward.

Alderman Whelan is pretty sure of a re-election in the First Ward. The only man talked of as a possible opponent is the frigid prison contract labor man, Brainerd.

There are three prominent Democratic candidates now in the field for West Town Assessor, to wit: Dennis Considine, Assessor Thomas A. Cantwell, and Hon. R. F. Sheridan.

The friends of Collector Ball of the North Town say that he is a nice fellow, with one bad fault. They say that there is always some difficulty in finding him when friends want his assistance.

Ald. Walter M. Pond, who made such a gallant fight against public gambling in the City Council, is a candidate for re-election. He should receive the vote of every decent man in his ward.

Alderman Landon will not be a candidate for re-election in the Thirteenth. Frelon Miller, said to be high in the mysteries of Deputyism, is mentioned for the Republican nomination. So is ex-Alderman James T. Rawleigh.

Young Democrats all over the city are talking about Mr. Charles F. Clarke for the nomination for County Clerk this year. Mr. Clarke is the manager of the Hibernian Bank, and would run before the people like a scared deer.

Captain Arthur J. Calder is going to make a dashing campaign for Alderman in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Alderman Tiedemann declines to make the race again, and the only one in the field for the nomination, besides "Buff," is D. H. McDanel.

The Khedive is much in love with his wife, who wears a modern costume, while their children dress like Americans. The Khedive, as she is called, has her harem, or women servants, by scores. She is accompanied whenever she goes out to ride or drive by some of her numerous eunuchs, and she keeps up a big establishment separate from that of the King. Their love for each other and the extreme of the Khedive in having but one wife is catching, and many of V's other noble Arab gentlemen are following it.

## DOGBERRY SAUCE

Served Up for Law by Wild-Eyed Barristers

Chosen by the Benchers of the Circuit Court.

Judge Tuthill Flays Some of the North-Siders Alive.

But There Are Others Much Worse than Those He Named.

Men Possessing Neither the Right nor the Left Arm of Law

Permitted to Lord It Over Chicago's Poor,

A Disgrace to Our System of Government.

While Peevish Cranks Preside in Police Courts,

The Eagle Will Take Care of Some of Them at Least,

While Even-Handed Justice May Go It Blind.

And Raise Some of Her Representatives Out of Their Boots.

There are in the city of Chicago some decent men officiating as Justices of the Peace. There are others who are either dead-beats, frauds, or scoundrels, whose reappointment THE EAGLE proposes to fight.

That sterling jurist Judge Tuthill has administered a severe rebuke to Justices of the Peace who are in the habit of committing persons to jail for non-payment of debts, and denounced the whole practice as being opposed to the spirit of the law. James Rafferty, a peddler, says that he left a number of articles at the houses of customers, and about \$18 worth of goods were taken off by persons who moved away. His employers sued him for \$48.60 before Justice Going, and, immediately after the case was heard and judgment rendered against him, Constable Sam Myers seized him on a capias ad satisfaciendum and locked him up in jail. Rafferty could not engage a lawyer or pay the costs of a habeas corpus petition, so he remained in jail from Jan. 24 until last Monday, when an attorney took his case out of charity and filed the petition as a pauper. This alleged that Rafferty was unjustly held in jail because the execution when issued on the judgment of Justice Going was never taken out by a constable in an effort to find any property to satisfy it, but was at once placed in the form of a capias. Again, Rafferty claimed his board for the first week had not been paid in advance to the Sheriff, as provided by law. Judge Tuthill lost no time in discharging Rafferty from custody. "It is a shame and an outrage," he said, "that the jails should be utilized for the purpose of collecting paltry debts from penniless debtors. The Legislature never contemplated that a man should be deprived of his liberty because he was unfortunate enough to owe \$48 which he could not pay. The practice is becoming altogether too frequent of late. Last week I had a case from a Town of Lake Justice, and then one from Justice Handzinger of a similar nature, and here is one from Justice Going. I do not see what these officials are thinking of unless

they have an idea that they have a chance to collect their costs by sending an unfortunate man to jail. I have seen enough of this kind of thing. A man might be there for months without money to obtain a lawyer and with no attorney who had enough interest in him to take his case for nothing. I will take pains to see that no similar applicant for release is sent back when there is the slightest informality in the record of commitment. If these Justices want to imprison people for debt they must see that their t's are crossed and their i's dotted."

Attorney Emery S. Walker, who represented the prosecution, made a feeble effort to get an appeal from the ruling of the court, but this was refused him.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association submits the following on this question:

"The reformation of our system of justices' courts has had the attention of the Bar Association, but no legislation on the subject was obtained. It seems to be universally conceded that the mode of appointment of justices is not suited to our present wants, however wise it may have appeared to the framers of the constitution twenty years since. Large and growing cities in this country have experienced the same difficulties in establishing a beneficial system of interior jurisprudence that we encounter, but not in the same degree, because in no instance have the conditions changed so rapidly from the growth of population. The situation is one which comprehends the interests of all classes of the community, but it cannot be relieved except by legislative action, and the solution of the question must be deferred until the whole plan of our municipal government is remodeled to suit present exigencies. Meanwhile the arraignment of one justice before another on a charge of conspiracy, and his subsequent deposition from office is not an edifying spectacle; nor are such practices as have been the subject of journalistic exposure calculated to elevate our sense of the dignity or justice of the 'Poor Man's Court.' The law for the incarceration of debtors is, doubtless, too often abused in its execution."

JAMES LICK, the California philanthropist, died in October, 1876, but the contest over the construction of his will is still going on in the California courts. The latest point to which it has been found necessary to give a legal construction is the intention of Mr. Lick as to the School of Mechanical Arts, for the foundation and maintenance of which he willed \$540,000. The fact that for over thirteen years his executors have been trying to find a way to carry out the provisions of his last testament; the delay and loss which have resulted, and the entire defeat of some of his intentions, offer striking proofs of the advantage to rich men in putting their benevolent purposes into practice while they are alive and can be sure that their wishes are obeyed. Dollars never go so far in philanthropy as when they are administered by their owner himself.

INTERESTING statistics gathered by a prominent English physician indicate that consumption is very greatly promoted by a damp soil, and its presence has been abated, even to the extent of 40 per cent., where suitable drainage has been introduced. Researches of other physicians, including the well-known Dr. Bowditch, of Massachusetts, confirm this conclusion and determine that the amount of moisture in the soil is a fair criterion of the proportion of consumption among the residents. Local causes are becoming more and more disregarded, and the infectious nature of consumption is receiving increased attention from physicians.

THE Brooklyn Union says officers of the Navy Yard complain that many of the gunners, after receiving a thorough education at Uncle Sam's expense in the sciences of gunnery and electricity, leave the comparatively ill-paid services of the Government to enter the employ of local electric light and telegraph companies as electrical experts, at a big salary. They say that unless some measure is adopted to prevent this, the navy will soon be without any gunners. The electric light companies are glad to obtain their services at the rate of \$30 to \$35 per week, while they get only \$25 per month and their board out of the Government.

This sort of stuff that gets into the British aristocracy with remarkable ease and frequency is indicated by the career of the Marquis of Ailesbury, whose ancestral estates in England are now up for sale in order to pay the debts which he has contracted during a life of dissipation and dissipation. And yet this precious youth is the patron of Twenty-one Church House, though he is disbarred from the English bar and disbarred.

## THE EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

Some of the Doings of the Men Who Work at Figures.

The expert accountant is one of the necessities of modern civilization. He knows all the intricacies of figures and account books. He is indispensable to the great corporations. He can take great masses of books and evolve a balance sheet. He compiles reports; he adjusts averages for the insurance companies. He is called in to settle the business arrangements of railroads and stock companies, and gets order out of chaotic masses of figures. He knows how to make annual reports look attractive, and not unfrequently makes ugly accounts look straight.

One of the most important functions of the expert accountant is to show up defaulters. It often happens that business men find their affairs getting entangled. They know they have been making money; but, somehow, they are running behind. They have relied upon some trusted bookkeeper. So far as they can see the books are all right, but the results are unsatisfactory. They do not like to suspect the trusted servant, but they want to be satisfied. The expert accountant is called in with great secrecy, and ordered to go over the books at night. Then the exposure comes; the cooked accounts are exposed; the forced balance is shown up; the amount of the defalcation is set down in plain figures.

It is surprising how many concerns there are doing large business who are absolutely dependent upon their bookkeepers, and are utterly helpless to find out exactly where the trouble is, although they may be convinced that something is wrong. The expert accountant may strike it at the first glance. He may delve for weeks before he reaches the solution. He learns lots of secrets, but he is dumb as an oyster, and keeps his discoveries only for the ear of the employer. If he is kind-hearted he advises the defaulter to pay up before the exposure comes. There are a number of expert accountants in New York who make a business of unraveling tough accounts. Their charges are high, but they are in great demand. It is said to be almost an invariable rule that when an expert accountant is called in to go over cooked account books the culprit will own up and help in getting a correct statement.—New York Sun.

## NOT DISPOSED TO INVEST IN SILVERWARE.

"We meet some queer people among the many who are constantly fitting into and out of this store, but an old man and his wife, upon whom I waited a few days ago, took the prize for pure, unadulterated simplicity. The couple were evidently on their first trip from the country. When I approached them the old lady, who was undoubtedly master of ceremonies, stated that they wanted to purchase a soup tureen."

"Do you want plated ware or silver?" I asked.

"Solid silver, ter be sure," the woman responded, with a glance that had I been anybody else than a salesman, would have frozen me.

"After seeing a number of designs the old lady decided upon one and inquired the price."

"One hundred and twenty dollars," I answered, as I called to a boy to take the article to the shipping-room.

"What!" she almost screamed. "One hundred and twenty dollars for that? Well, I swan." For a few minutes they gazed at me, as if I had expressed an intention of robbing them, after which they conferred together. Presently the old gentleman turned around, and in a quivering voice said he guessed they'd better buy a plated tureen, as that was just as good.

"We have several dozen designs in plated ware in stock, and after critically examining each one the old lady plucked up courage enough to ask the price of one that had only lately been produced, and was selling for \$18. When I mentioned the price, she looked blankly at her husband and said she guessed we didn't have anything to suit them. As they were going out of the store, I overheard the remark: 'What mighty dear store these in New York are, ter be sure. I wouldn't pay more than \$3 for a soup tureen—no, not if it was the only one in the country.'—Jewellers' Weekly.

## THE DUKE'S EYEGLASS.

The Grand Duke Constantine, the most talented and clever member of the imperial family of Romanoff, was wont to discredit prosy bores who were presented to him for the first time. His sing'eyeglass hung from his neck by an elastic cord, and as soon as ever his interlocutor had embarked on some long-winded speech he would quietly give the elastic an imperceptible twitch, which had the effect of sending the eyeglass rebounding up to his eye, where it remained fixed, without any apparent effort or action on his part. He would then gaze fixedly through the eyeglass at the unfortunate speaker, just as though nothing had happened. The effect of this little manoeuvre was generally to disconcert completely the new presenters, whose utterances were cut short, not only by the manner in which the eyeglass appeared to fly up to the Grand Duke's eye of its own accord, but also by the fact that his imperial highness seemed totally unmoved there by.—San Francisco Argonaut.

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